Business Notices.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. - PYLE' O. K. Soar is attracting much attention among the economics.

Every day adds testimony in its favor. It is an ingentous prepa a ion, as it removes dirt and grossy matter with rapidit - with Lujury to the fabric or the hands of the laundress. Nost all bor saving scape have falled on that account. Those who a willing to promote any useful improvement should and failtry Print's O. K. Sold by Grocers generally. Manufactured by James Print, corner Franklin and Washington etc.

We employ a great many Females to UMBRELLAS. These Females cannot fight. They dust es We will sell our present large stock of Cotton, Ging ham, at Bilk UMBRELLAS, VERY CHEAP for cash, and thus be subbled employ these Females during the Winter.

ISAAC SEITR'S SONS & Co.

No. 77 Warren at., Ne - York. TAKE MY HAT!-This exclamation was ac

dressed to a gentleman who had just intered a brilliam and cor-clusive remark, but the wit responded, "I have too camb re-spect for my brains," the dome of thought, the palace of the woul," etc., to cover it at this season of the year with anythin, but one of KNOX's HATS, the softest, most flexible, shapely, becoming, durable, and becoming in the world. Throw this clumps, oppressive tile away, and get a Fall style, at No. 21, Broadway." BLACK LAVA EARRINGS AND PINS-\$2 and \$

ESPENSCHEID ISSUES THIS DAY, the FAL.

STILES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATE.

N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats.

N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheape article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Droggists. TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE

Privas. No. 2 Verey-st., opposite the church. All kinds Privases, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdomin-Supporters combined) Elisatic Stockings, and Mechanical app-ances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

M. P. BROWN, Importer of BRADS AND FANCY GOODS.
Prices to suit the times.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

Depot. No. 186 Pearl-st.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publics tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships Teu-Sonia and Glasgow, will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

We publish this morning a letter from Gen. B. F. Butler to a friend in Massachusetts, wherein he declines to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Governor at the next plection. The spirit of the letter is excellent. Gen. Butler declares that he now knows no pol-Itics save as represented by the question-How to preserve the Union and restore the country to its integrity. He cries out against the idea of peace on any other terms than the acknowledgement of the national authority throughout the United States, and shows the impossibility of maintaining a peace grounded on any basis less sure than this. While frankly saying that he does not subscribe to all the principles of the Republican party, he asserts the right of that party, it being now in power, to demand the patriotic endeavor of every man to aid it in the administration of the national affairs; and, indorsing the zeal, patriotism, and efficiency of Gov. Andrew, he expresses a desire for his reelection. In fine, without distinction of party, be believes it the duty of Democrats and Republicans alike to unite on the single issue of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. This is refreshing to us in New-York, who are wearied and mortified by the persistent attempts of some of the Democratic leaders here to make party paramount to the broader considerations of loyalty.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have information from a high source at Washington to the effect that the whole South is sending on to the line of the Potomac its entire available force, and that they are positively about making a desperate attempt upon the capital. They little know the strength and efficiency of the national army, though they will learn the lesson through signal defeat. The Rebels at Munson's Hill are more impudent than ever; they carry on their works, parade in front of them, and amuse themselves by firing stray shots at picket guards. All, however, is quiet in Washington, and the only skirmishing going on is in the neighborhood of Ball's Cross Roads. Our troops at the Chain Bridge are ready for instant action. On Thursday, a large Rebel force was seen near Leesburg, moving toward Harper's Ferry. A dispatch from Poolesville, Md., dated Sept. 2. furnishes some information which seems in a measure improbable. According to this authority. from opposite the White House Ferry, near the mouth of the Seneca River, down to Arlington Hights, the rebels have heavy pickets, and are daily expecting reënforcements to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry: there are along the line 600 or 700 Rebel troops. On the 30th ult., 1,000 Mississippi troops reached Fairfax Court-House with 60 pieces of artillery. It is stated on the same authority that the Rebel force opposite Washington is 125,000, and that they daily receive large reënforcements. This is most inprobable. It is said that an attack was to have been made on the Capital this week, and that simultaneously with this a demonstration was to be made at the mouth of the Ocuquan River and

The report of the death of Jefferson Davis is now fully confirmed by intelligence received from Louisville, Kentucky, and there seems to be no

From Fortress Monroe, by telegraph, and through our special correspondent, whose letter we print this morning, we learn that the North Carolina rebels have abandoned their forts at Ocracoke Inlet, and that multitudes of the citizens of that State are demonstrating their lovalty to the National Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance, which was in a single day administered to two or three hundred. The War Department has ordered Gen. Wool to permanently hold Hatleras Inlet. From Missouri we have a narrative which will cause the blood to run cold through the veins of all who read it. On the 3d inst., the passenger express train bound west on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, when it had reached Little Platte River Bridge, nine miles mast of St. Joseph, was precipitated into the river, the whole train going down with a terrible crash, hurling nearly one hundred men, women, and children into the chasm. The scene was what might be expected-too horrible to allow even an attempt at description. The cause of this catastrophe would hardly be be cred did we not all know the devilish britality of the fiends who now ravage that

timbers of the hridge so that the weight of the locomotive must carry away the whole structure. A list of the killed and wounded has not yet reached us, but the destruction of life and limb was awful. If anything were wanted to show that the stern edict of Gen. Fremont was needed in Missouri, this deed of the Rebel miscreants would remove all doubt. We look for a speedy infliction upon them of a punishment so terrible that it shall be remembered for a gener-

Gen. Grant, with two regiments of cavalry, one company of light artillery, and two gunboats, yesterday occupied Paducah, Ky. The Rebels, 3,500 strong, are 16 miles below.

NORTH CAROLINA.

This huge rebellion, that went off with brilliancy and all the noise, with all and fume, and flame, and fury of the rocket, may, after all, come down like the stick. Such a result at least is possible if not probable, for there is in the Southern character so much that is empty and unreal, so much that is mere sound and fury, so much that is only the bravado of the boaster, that it is always difficult to measure performance by promise. Not that we are disposed in the slightest degree to underrate the Rebels; not that we do not believe implicitly in their earnestness and determination; not that we would encourage for a moment the fatal mistake of believing that, if we have to conquer them, they will be an easy conquest; on the contrary, we are very sure that so long as they face us with arms in their hands, we could have no enemy more deadly or braver. But the question is how long they will face us, or, in other words, how real the rebellion is as the work of the Southern people. It may be very strong or it may be very weak. A long and bloody war may before us, or there may be peace in sixty days, so difficult is it to come to an accurate judgment upon the action, however seemingly popular, of a people in whose character there is no basis of truth, and whose habitual inflation in all the relations of life renders it almost impossible to tell how much reality there is under any of their pretenses. We have -by way of illustration-seen Southern members of the House of Representatives at Washington, Barksdale and Pryor, for instance, rush forward at some utterance offensive to their Southern pride with such counterances of wrath and such esticulations of command that a stranger would think the whole Northern delegation should retire before such overwhelming presences and such fearful anger; but a look of unmoved contempt and firm courage, with a single step forward, from some quiet Northern members, and these loudmouthed braggarts have fled with precipitation to vent their fury in howls of rage and profanity in the back scats of the Chamber. So characteristic is this of the South that we are always left in the dark as to how much a Southerner means by his violent demonstrations.

We publish this morning news from North Carolina that looks very much as if the rebellion, so far, at least, as that State is concerned, was of the Pryor-Barksdale order; as if it had even less strength there than had been supposed. North Carolina has all along been very reluctantly dragged at the chariot wheels of Jeff. Davis. The ecent letters of our correspondent in that State -which have excited so much attention and which some of our neighbors, who are in the habit of preparing their correspondence in their own offices, supposed must be manufactured in ours-these letters have prepared us for a Union movement there which should put an end to the insurrection. We did not, however, expect it quite so soon, and its seizing this first favorable moment, this first even incomplete approach of the Federal Government with aid, seems to show that Secession in North Carolina is the emptiest bombast of loud-mouthed ruffians who have not, and never have had, the slightest support among the sober, thinking people of the State; that as a lrunken vagabond may sometimes involve a whole family in the disgrace of his behavior till it becomes intolerable to domestic forbearance, so that community has borne with the rampaut treason of a few in the vain hope of its wearing itself out, till it finds, at length, that it has become its business to put an end to it.

Is North Carolina alone? We have asserted great many times within the last three months that as it is now proved to be in North Carolina, so is it throughout the whole South to some degree, and especially in all that region forming the mountainous sections of the country where Slavery has but a feeble hold upon the people; and our authority has been, not the common hearsny of the press, but the positive evidence from their own lips, of many intelligent Southera men. But we need go no longer upon any other evidence than the positive fact of this outbreak of loyalty; a single assertion of the authority of the Federal Government, the banner of the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze in a single spot along all that long line of coast, and the people rise with an enthusiam of loyalty that sweeps all opposition before it. Is it not a fact to be heeded? Shall we not hasten-hasten. we mean, with that prudence which becomes the deliberate movement of a great Government -to hold out the helping band to these millions who long to come back again to the fold whence they have been driven by violent men? If there is no insurrection except in that army with which Beauregard insolently threatens Washington, it would be well to know it; even precisely how much more formidable than that it may be it would be well to know. An achievement so cheap in life and executed so quickly as this at Hatteras, producing such results, may surely encourage us to try the effect of snother expedition. If the hope of aid to the Union men of North Carolina does so much, what would be the effect of the actual aid that a fleet within those inland waters might afford them? It would certainly be a point gained to find out how much and where the rebellion is, and there scems to be no better way than to apply such tests as have produced such results in North Carolina.

The Republicans of OHIO are an undoubted majority of the voters of that State. It gave Lincoln 231,610 votes to 198,637 for all others. Yet the Republicans of that State have united in calling and holding a Union State Convention and neminating a half-and-half ticket, headed by DAVID Top, a Union Democrat, who has once or twice already received the full Democratic vote of the State for the office. Does not their course put to shame that of the Dean Richmend Democracy of our State? We hope and believe Binje. They had deliberately burned the Mr. Tod will be elected in October by an not mean to imply that Andrew Johnson's unsup- for a time make Daltimore a robel city and

overwhelming majority. He has been in past times a Democrat, but he has the patriotism and good sense to discard party names and devote his energies to his country. He is largely engaged in the iron and coal business, and has one son already in the army. In a speech a few days since he said of the war, "he would give his last "iron pig, the last tun of coal, his last son; and then, if necessary, he would give himself to the "cause of his country." Such are the politics we ask for in candidates for office.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.

The late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse presented a bill of indictment against the Republican party, which had been drawn to its hands by Mr. Thurlow Weed, the distinguished editor of The Albany Eccning Journal. We reprint it as follows:

Resolved, That we hold next in guilt to the faction which has read in arms against the country, the politicians of the North who for years have organized and sustained a system of agitation lending and intending to allenate the different sections of the country, and to stir up between them an "irrepressible coeffict" leaded upon their domestic institutions, which it was declared tould only terminate in the universal predominance of one section or the other.

How or the other.

Resolved, That to the infatuation of the same class of politicism we can trace the threatening proportions which this "civil war has secured, and the estastropes that have attended it. In the language of one of their representative men, "Congress at journed, having done and said noting to strengthen and end on age the Union men of the Border States. The great and powe fall States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were lot to the Union, while three other States, Maryland, Kentucky and Misseuri, are struggling to maintain their positions in it, became the Republican press and the Republican Representative were begulied into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the Ghichego Platform; and later still, when the poople had tallied without distinction of party to the defense of the Union, the same predominant influence in the Republican party, by distating "politics" hattles to be fought," has, according to the same authority "added another year to the war, a hundred millione of dollars it its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more "solders."

Preservation that the latter position of this conm or the other. Resolved. That to the infatuation of the same class of politician

-Presuming that the latter portion of this arraignment is already sufficiently refuted by official reports and other impartial accounts of the Bull Run blunder, we propose to bring forward a most unimpeachable witness in addition to the testimony already adduced by us in refutation of the calumny that the last "Congress adjourned, having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the Border States" We call to the stand Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, the illustrious Senator from Tennessee, who ought to be as good authority, at least with Democrats, as Mr. Thurlow Weed. In his great Union Speech of the 27th of July last, Mr. Johnson says of that same Republican Congress of last Winter:

"What was the action before the Committee of Thirteen? Why did not that Committee agree? Some of the most ultra men from the North were members of that Committee, and they proposed to amend the Constitution so as to provide that Con rees in the future never should interfere with the subject of Slavery. The Committee failed to agree, and some of its memers at once telegraphed to their States that they must go out of the Union at once. But after all that transpired in the early part of the season, what was done? We know what the argument has been; in times gone by I met it; I have heard it again and again. It has been said that one great object was, first, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and the slave-trade between the States, as a kind of initiative measure; next, to exclude t the States, as a kind of initiative measure; next, to excluse a from the Territories; and when the Free States constituted three fourths of all the States, so as to have power to change the Constitution, they would amend the Constitution, so as to give Congress power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Congress power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, and expel it from the States in which it is now. Has not that been the argument? Now how does the matter stand? At the last session of Congress seven States withdraw, it may be said that eight withdraw; reducing the remaining Slave States down to one fourth of the whole number of States. The charge has been made that whenever the Free States constituted a majority in the Congress of the United States, sufficient to amend the Constitution, they would o amend it as to legislate upon the institution of Slavery within the States, and that the institution of Slavery would be over-thrown. This has been the argument; if has been repeated again and again; and hence the great struggle about the Territories. The argument was, we wanted to prevent the creation of Free States; we did not want to be reduced down to that point where, under the sixth article of the Constitution, three fourths could amend the Constitution, so as to exclude Slavery from the States. This has been the great point; this has been the rampart; this has been the very point to which it has been urged that the Free States wanted to pass. Now, how does the fact stand! Let us 'render unto Corar the things that are Cesar's.' We reached, at the last session, jus the point where we were in the power of the Free States; and then what was done? Instead of an amendment to the Consilin-tion of the United States conferring power upon Congress to lagslate upon the subject of Slavery, what was done? resolution was passed by a two-thirds majority in each flouse "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions there-of, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State.

"Is not that very conclusive? Here is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to make the Constitu amendable upon that subject, as it is upon some other subject that Congress, in the future, should have no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery within the States. Talk shout 'compromise,' and about the settlement of this question. How car you settle it more substantially? How can you get a guarant; that is more binding than such an amendment to the Coustitu that is more binding than such an amendment to the Constitu-tion! This places the institution of Slavery in the States en-strely beyond the control of Congress. Why have not the Leg-lalatures that talk about 'reconstruction' and 'compromise' and 'guaranties,' taken up this amendment to the Constitution and dopted it ! Some States have adopted it. How many Southern States have done so? Take my own State, for instance. Instead of accepting guaranties protecting them in all future time again the legislation of Congress on the subject of Slavery, they unde take to pass ordinances violating the Constitution of the country, and taking the State out of the Union and into the Southern niederacy. It is evident to me that with many the talk about appromise and the settlement of this question is mere pro-

eat, especially with those who understand the question.

"What more was done at the last session of Congress, whe North had the power? Let us tell the truth. Three Terri rial bills were brought forward and passed. You remember i torial bills were erough in reference to the Wilmot pro-vise. You remember in 1850 the contest about Slavery probibi-tion in the Territories. You remember in 1854 the excitement in reference to the Kansas-Nebrasia bill, and the power conared on the Legislature by it. New we have a Constitutional mendment, proposed at a time when the Republicans have the ower; and at the same time they come forward with three Perritorial bills, and in neither of these bills can be found any cohibition, so far as Slavery is concerned, in the Territor Nevada, and Dakots, are organized without any probition of Slavery. But what do you find in these bills t. President, that there is no Slavery prohibition; mark, too language of the sixth section, conferring power upon the

se language of the sixth socion, conforring power upon the critorial Legislature:

"Sac. 6. And he if further enacted, That the Legislative power the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, unistent with the Constitution of the United States and the ovisions of this set, but no law shall be passed interfering with a primary disposal of the soil no tax shall be interfered as the property of the United States nor shall be lands or other popularly of the district nor shall say law he hand or other property of readerts; nor shall say six he passed impair the rights of private property; nor shall say discrimination and he had not been property to the district hind of property; but all property elect to fanation shall be in propertion to the value of the open't taxed.

Can then be anything more closured.

Can there be snything more clear and conclusive? First here is no prohibition; next, the Legislature shall have wer to logislate so as to impair the rights of private property nd shell not tax one description of property higher than as ther. Now, Mr. Freeddent, right here I ask any reasonable, is ther. Now, bt. Present the Union to take the smeadment of the Constitution, take the three Territorial bills, put them all t ther, and how much of the Slavery question is left? Is there by of it left? Yet we hear talk about compromise; and it has said the Union must be broken up because you cannot get co omise. Does not this settle the trhele question? There is a Slavery prolification by Congress, and the Territorial Legislatures are expressly furbiden from legislating so as to impair the rights of property. I know there are some who are sincere in this talk about compromise; but there are others who are neerly making it a pretext, who come here claiming something n the hope that it will be refused, and that then, upon that n and, their States may be carried out of the Union. I should like to knew how much more secure we can be in regard to this question of Sisvery. These three Torritorial bills cover every square inch of territory we have got; and here is an amendment to the Constitution embracing the whole question, so for as the States and the public lands of the United States are

-Here are plain, indisputable citations from the

ported word would not suffice; but, backed as it is by the documents, we hold it absolutely conclusive.

WORK AND WAGES. The N. Y. Express copies the following with evident satisfaction from The Journal of Commerce. We warrant that it will not see fit to

copy our response. Hear them: copy our response. Hear them:

"Tranes Unions. Experience has proved to the satisfaction of almost everybody that 'Trades' Unions' are injurious to whatever branch of the mechanic arts is affected by them, inaumuch as they impose an artificial restraint to the laws of trade, and because, as a general rule, any single individual is more likely to take good care of his own business than any other person deleasted to do it for him. Nevertheless, it has suited the disposition of some to encourage the combination of workmen against their employer. In prospectus times, this kind of social machinery may we k without much friction. For, even though the demands of the combination might be errobitant, the business profits would very likely leave a good margin for the employer and capitalist. Now, however, when the times have changed, and the most rigid commy is essential to success, if not even to very existence, combinations to control wages are found to be quite too inconvenient, and it is said that one or two newspapers which have heretofore most favored these combinations, would now be glad to get a release from the evil which they have saif-imposed. This is a kind of back-action which was never contemplated."

Response by The Tribune.

This journal proudly proclaims itself one those which have uniformly, emphatically, upheld the action of what The Journal of Commerce and Express have stigmatized as "combinations of "workmen against their employers." In other words, we hold that there ought to be a uniform rate or scale of compensation for like mechanical service, whether performed in the establishment of The Journal of Commerce, The Express, or THE TRIBUNE. Our rivals just named dissent from this position, each holding itself at perfect liberty to make and enforce a scale of prices for itself, in utter disregard of what may be the established or usual rates. We deprecate the position maintained by those journals as calculated to keep the trade continually in hot water, to pay a bounty to rapacious meanness, and to throw the world's work mainly into the hands of the most griping employers; for he who pays \$35 for an amount of work which his neighbor and rival obtains for \$25 or \$30, conducts his business under a great disadvantage, is liable to be underbid by that rival, and in hard times to see his work gradually and totally slip out of his hands. In other words, we regard the free-trade, no-scale, devil-take-the-hindmost manner of regulating the relations between employers and employed in mechanical pursuits as calculated to secure a monopoly of whatever work may be going forward in times like these to the most souliess employers and the most selfish, mean-spirited journeymen. We deprecate this, and advocate instead a system wherein the wages of labor shall be settled and definite, the same in one establishment as in another, and not changeable at the will of any individual, but

only by some general action. We do not believe that journeymen only, any more than employers, ought to fix these wages, but hold that they should be regulated by a mutual council, fairly constituted, with some upright, intelligent, impartial person mutually agreed on as final umpire. We believe journeymen capable of understanding as well as employers that an exorbitant rate of wages is, like an inadequate one, at war with the permanent interests of all. It is possible that there is some trade in which the journeymen are so ignorant and short-sighted that they would like to establish \$5 per day for eight hours' labor as the standard rate in their vocation, but we do not believe it. At all events, we are sure the printers know better.

It is certainly untrue that THE TRIBUNE has either found combinations of printers to establish and maintain a uniform Scale of Prices "inconvenient," or would now "be glad to get "a release from the evils which they have self-"imposed." On the contrary, we stand exactly where we have always done, whether as seller or buyer of labor. We regret that employers are not represented as such in the Printers' Union, and have no voice in fixing its Scale of Prices: but the fault is not with the journeymen, who fairly invited such cooperation. The Journal of Commerce and The Express represent the interest that defeated it.

We heartily supported the advance of wage which was asked and obtained by the Journeymen Printers of our city several years since from all who recognized and respected the Union's Scale of Prices. We still think that advance was fair and just, in view of the enhanced cost of living and the prosperity of our trade. Now that the trade is depressed and the cost of living diminished, we think there should be a corresponding reduction, and we trust one will be fected. We do not, however, propose to act in defiance of the trade but in concert with it, and we shall be governed by its views of what is just and beneficent.

LEFT OBLIQUE.

Mr. Facingbothways is one of the most interesting but not among the most admirable characters in Bunyan's immortal allegory. If we remember rightly, however, his face alone was equivocal - his steps tended altogether toward the undesirable bourne. So the keen-eyed reader of the sayings and doings of our late Democratic State Convention will realize that, while they seem to bestow their censures equally on Republicans and Rebels, they are really calculated to afford signal "aid and comfort" to the latter. This is the attitude on their part on which the Rebels have steadily counted. Thus The Louisville Courier, a Jeff. Davis organ, says:

THE NORTH DIVIDED-THE SOUTH RECOMING UNIVED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY Is rapidly reorganizing, and in even Northern State has refused to cooperate with the Republic

-Read over the resolves of the Democratic State Convention, and see how they tally with the foregoing. A majority of them might be read to the various Rebel regiments as evidence that the Northern Democrate sympathise with the rebellion, and will in due season come to the rescue of its authors and backers. They say, indeed, that the rebellion ought to be put down; but in the same breath they assert that the Republicans provoked it. They would not have Jeff. Davis triumph; but they carp and cavil at every vigorous measure whereby the Government seeks to prevent such triumph. The loyal States are notoriously overrun with Rebel spies and agents, many of the latter charged with important missions to Europe; but the President has no business to impede their free circulation by exacting passports of all who would go abroad. The former Police of Baltimore, Washington, and St. Louis, was the potent, effective instrupublic records to countervail Mr. Weed's naked as- ment of rebellion, and came very near putting sertion, indorsed by Sanford E. Church. We do all those cities into the hands of Jeff. Davis-did

place Washington in a state of siege; but the Government is denounced for superseding those tools of treason and putting loyal citizens in their places; a portion of the Press is doing its utmost to prevent the raising of men or means on behalf of the Union, and traducing every effort of the Government to defeat the Rebels: but the Government must not deny the use of the mails even to sheets presented by Grand Juries as daily conduits of treason. Does any one believe that those who thus grumble and snarl really wish the Rebellion put down? Are they not manifestly more afraid that the Rebels will lose their slaves than that they will succeed in defying and dissolving the Union?

These resolves, it will be noted, are particularly severe on the notion of an "irrepressible "conflict" between Free and Slave institutions. They demand a repudiation of the Chicago Platform by the Government and a recast of the Cabinet so as to purge it of all Abolition proclivities and fill it with Democrats. Suppose their modest requirements complied with-what then? Do these universal fault-finders indicate that, even then, they will cordially support the Administration? We do not see it. contrary, they stigmatize all Democrats who are prepared to sink party in the struggle for the Union as traitors to Democracy and false to the

The mover of these remarkable resolves is Mr. Sanford E. Church, a leading and ardent Free-Soiler in 1847-8, and a supporter of Van Buren and Adams, Dix and Gates. Having shed his principles some time since, he now calls on Republicans to do likewise, as though it were a mere matter of replacing an old coat by a new one. Mr. Church has made this demand several times before, without signal success. Should be be more lucky this time, we shall all know it.

WAGOFFIN.

We print this morning all of the Message of Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky which relates to national affairs. It requires no comment. The incipient treason crops out everywhere, and nothing but the fear of swift vengeance has prevented or now prevents Magoffin from openly going over to the Rebel cause. As it is, the Confederates have had all of his sympathies and as much of his action as personal safety would admit. In spite of the overwhelming Union majority at two recent elections, he affects to doubt the will of the people, and is engerly looking for some sign in the action of the Legislature which he can interpret into taking sides for the rebels. True, he says he will abide by the State laws and carry out the will of the Legislature; but there is no sincerity in this. His awkward attempts to preserve neutrality invariably end in service to treason; his heart is with the Rebellion, and cannot be trusted. The necessary array of Government troops on the borders of the State, and their presence therein, he denounces as Northern aggression, while the hypocritical cant about subjugating the South falls as glibly from his pen as from that of the now dead Arch-Rebel himself. A more impudent specimen of studied misrepresentation and unmanly whining never came from a State

Accompanying the Message are several letters which have passed between Magoffin and President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and others. Magoffin, it seems, sent a pair of commissioners to Washington, charged with a letter to the President, which requested the removal of the Government forces from the State. Mr. Lincoln replied that the forces were all Kentuckians, that they were there at the urgent solicitation of the Union men of the State, and he decidedly declined to remove them There is a home-thrust in Mr. Lincoin's letter, where, after joining Magoffin in a desire to preserve peace in Kentucky, he says: "It is with regret I search and cannot find in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation "that you entertain any desire for the preserva-"tion of the Federal Union." But, on the same lay that he sent those men to President Lincoln the double-faced Magoffin sent also a commissioner to Jeff. Davis, bearing a very gingerlyworded letter recognizing Davis by his assumed title of "President of the Confederate States," and telling him that inasmuch as he (Magoffin had warned Lincoln off Kentucky soil, he hoped Davis would not complicate matters by allowing the Rebels to intrude. Of course, Davis com plies, as a mere form, knowing very well that Magoffin would be the last man to complain of such invasion. At the same time, he intimated that, as the door is open to United States troops, it must not be shut to the Rebels.

But Davis is dead actually, and Magoffin is so politically. The great change now going on it North Carolina, accelerated by the Government success at Hatterss, and the energetic action of Gen. Fremont in Missouri, will doubtless have a good effect upon the Legislature of Kentucky, and we may confidently hope ere long to see that gallant State standing in the front rank for the defense of the Constitution.

RECRUITING IN NEW-YORK.

The recent order of the War Department, which places all regimental organizations in this State under the control of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, will remove many difficulties which have lately interfered with the recruiting of Volunteers. Not less than eighty persons have, under various pretenses, obtained special commissions from the War Department to raise regiments, with the promise of colonelcies in case of success, some of whom are men of character and ability, while the autecedents of others are of such a nature as by no means to entitle them to the respect or confidence of the

In most cases a limited time has been allowed in which such regiments were to be raised, and in case of failure it was understood that all the labor and time spent in the organization would be lost. The consequence has been the almost open sale of important and responsible positions, particularly that of Quartermasters, to individuals possessing the means or the influence necessary to forward the organization. The question has often been asked, why it is that the office of Quartermaster in one of these regiments is considered cheap at one thousand dollars, and perhaps the experience of the men who go into the field under such officers will furnish the answer.

Another evil caused by the state of things above alluded to is that the officers of these skeleton organizations have been forced into a species of strife and rivalry in obtaining recruits, which has led to abuse and recrimination, productive of discredit to the volunteer system, and resulting in the spectacle which we now observe in this State, of gumerous so-called regiments

with barely a corporal's guard of men, and red a full complement of officers.

All these difficulties will now be removed, re cruiting in the absence of contending jurisdictions will be harmoniously conducted, the campaof instruction will be retained under able and compe-tent officers. Such commands as cannot, after the allowance of a reasonable time, be recruited to the proper standard, will be consolidated, and thus a well-instructed and efficient force will be

raised in the shortest possible space of time. This order will not interfere with those regiment which are now rapidly recruiting under efficient and active officers, but it will, we think, very speedily correct the evils to which we have referred, and moreover insure to the recruit these great desiderata, rations, equipments, pay, and instruction immediately upon enlistment.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

A CALL UPON THE LOYAL STATES.

THE WHOLE POWER OF THE SOUTH MOVING THE WORK ON MUNSON'S HILL

Our Troops Ready for Instant Action

REBELS MOVING TOWARD HARPER'S FERRY.

The Fort Hatteras Garrison in no Danger. OFFICERS OF THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES ELECTED

Defalcation at the Washington Navy-Yard CAPTAIN GREGORY AND THE B. B. FORBEL

HOW HE CAME TO BE APPOINTED

Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

THE GAULEY BRIDGE FEDERAL PRISONERS

THEIR ARRIVAL IN RICHMOND

Occupation of Paducah, Ky., by Federaliats.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. GRANT.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEXINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Priday, Sept. 6, 1961

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

Let the great State of New-York arouse. The whole South is moving its available military power to the line of the Potomac. From New Orleans, from Mobile, from Pensacola, from Savannah, and from Charleston, from Missouri even, and from Tennessee, masses of mea, raised by the despotic influences so agreeable to the policy of the Oligarchy, are tramping their way northward. The President's recent Proclamation to the Free States for more troops has been heard and obeyed by the Slave States. Upon high Governmental authority we warn the Freemen of the North of the hasty and general concentration of the military power of the South upon the line of the Potomac, and it calls upon the men who have the spirit to fight for Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men, to flock to the army and to march to Washington. No army in the world was ever so well paid, or so well fed, as is the army of Freedom now eacamped upon the two sides of the Potomse. The rations, large before, were greatly increased by the last Congress, and it is now a common thing for well ordered companies to save their surplus food, at the rate of \$1,200 a year. Not one man in fifty can possibly eat the estions

now allowed our troops. THE REBELS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

The Rebels at Munson's Hill have been more than usually quiet to-day, although the work on the fortifications progresses regularly. The defenses at Munson's Hill are of considerable extent, but not very elaborate or formidable in character. They appear to consist merely of in closures of rough breastworks, no more capable of resisting a vigorous assault than the old works at Fairfax and Centreville.

SKIRMISHING There has been no skirmishing, except in the neighborhood of Bail's Cross-Roads, where our pickets are somewhat more exposed than else where along the line, and where a few shots have been exchanged.

THE TROOPS AT CHAIN BRIDGE. At the Chain Bridge, our troops are bivouacked and kept ready for instant action, although today there are no signs of the enemy's presence in that region. We now hold both sides of the Potomae from above Chain Bridge to Alexandria

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK. The enemy are reported to be falling back, or rather being pushed back. In no case are we losing our own. Their pickets are always drives by ours, when the numbers are nearly equal. On the right of our lines, the 79th, Stevens's

Highland Regiment, is in advance. REBEL AMUSEMENT.

The Mississippi "Tigers," which recently west into camp opposite Conrad's Ferry, amuse thearselves with firing all day at a portion of Gen. Banks's column opposite them. Our troops are under orders not to return their fire, and are so well sheltered as to have received no damage from the ammunition which the enemy is es-FORCE NEAR LEESBURG.

A large Robel force was yesterday seen user Leesburg, moving up the river shore toward Harper's Ferry or Monocacy. Thirty-four pieces of artillery were counted, and several aquadrona

of cavalry. THE FORT HATTERAS GARRISON Commodoro Stringham left this afternoon. He